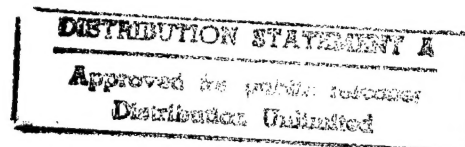


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Korean Affairs Report



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23 July 1984

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

STATUS REPORT OF POST-POLITICAL BAN LIFT

Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 25 Mar 84 p 5

[Article by reporters Kim Haeng-su and An Pyong-chun: "The Situation 1 Month After the Lifting of the Bans"]

[Text] On 25 March it will be 1 month since the supplemental lifting of the bans on persons whose political activities have been restricted.

The situations of those persons who have awakened from the hibernation of "restriction" are gradually clarifying into three broad trends: joining parties, continuing to observe, and forming a new party based on their observations, analyses, and calculations.

At the same time, while the activities of each party for accepting persons released from restrictions are intensifying, the Democratic Korea Party (DKP) first level acceptance activities are near completion and the Korea National Party (KNP) is expected to step up its acceptance negotiations next week.

On the other hand, those interested in a new party have taken the initiative following the recent meeting of old opposition leaders and are creating a new object of interest in political circles.

The greatest change during the month following the second lifting of restrictions is the intensified movement among certain old opposition figures to form a new party.

Timed with the DKP's activities for staged acceptance of released persons, on 21 March Han Kon-su said, "Since we cannot leave those released from restriction out in the cold, we will at least build a provisional building to house them," strongly indicating the willingness to form a new party.

On the evening of the day he set forth his argument for the inevitability of a new party, Han invited two-ranking members of the old New Democratic Party (NDP) to his home in Songbuk-dong, Seoul for dinner, where he talked with them for about 3 hours. On the next day, 22 March, Han had lunch at restaurant B in Seoul with six bosses of various lines within the old NDP, where in a natural atmosphere he stressed the need for the birth of a new party.

At this gathering Han is known to have explained his vision of a new party and to have requested assistance.

Han said, "If the old NDP is the root of the DKP, then the DKP must recover that root," but added, "In the case where all 150 old NDP members released from restrictions in the first and second liftings are not accepted into the DKP, is not the birth of a self-generated new party inevitable?"

The views of the old NDP leaders on Han's argument for the founding of a new party are said to be consistent in that they all take it seriously.

One of the attendees reported that some persons set forth the opinion that it might be good to wait, since the third lifting of bans is still pending and the DKP party admissions are not yet concluded, while others advised to wait and observe a little longer because if, as recently reported, the DKP carries out selective admission of 20-30 persons, the justification for a new party will be even more solid.

It is reported that at the dinner party at Han's home attended by Kim Su-han and Pak Yong-man, Mr K., who had been an old NDP leader, showed a negative reaction toward the formation of a new party, saying, "We must wait, because there is concern that it will give the impression of a split in the opposition." Mr L. expressed himself positively, recognizing the need for the birth of a new party, but regarding the timing, he said, "We should wait a while."

At any rate, Han's new party formation is now becoming an accomplished fact; the problem is the concern in political circles over who is behind Han.

One person released from restrictions who has established his admission to the DKP has directly identified Mr L., who as an old NDP leader, as the man in the background.

It is a fact that Mr L. has recently been trying to contact a wide range of old opposition figures, including those not yet released from restrictions as well as those already released.

The DKP as well as the group entering the DKP have criticized this movement to form a new party as "an effort to divide the opposition parties."

Yu Ch'i-song, head of the DKP, rejected Han's argument, saying, "What does he mean by a provisional building when he refuses to come into a house already built?" Yi T'ae-ku, vice head of the DKP, attacked Han's argument, asking, "Does he have any lumber to build his provisional building?"

Yi Chung-chae, who has made clear his intentions of joining the DKP, also discounted the significance of the new party movement, asking, "Is a self-generated new party really possible?" Hwang Pyong-u attacked, "This is the kind of will-o-the-wisp political party that appears only at election time."

It now seems that the true visage of the new party will show itself following the results of the DKP admissions to be finished in early April.

That is because if the DKP, which has more candidates than nomination slots, accepts 20 or so persons released from restrictions, those many former assemblymen and current assemblymen not included will probably gather under the banner of the new party.

Furthermore, although it is still too early to judge, if a third lifting of bans is carried out and the leadership of the old NDP is released, they will probably be closer to the new party than to the DKP, so that the common view in political circles is that it may be premature to discount the importance of the existence of a new party at this time.

The DKP's admission operation for old opposition figures released from restrictions seems to be approaching its final stages.

The individual contacts with those desiring to join the DKP carried out directly by party leader Yu Ch'i-song were nearly completed last week, and meetings with men not yet contacted, such as Cho Se-hyong and Om Yong-tal, are expected to take place next week.

Party leader Yu is scheduled to have a group meeting with old NDP National Assemblymen next week; this meeting is expected to close the first stage of the DKP's admission operation.

Those persons released from restrictions who are virtually certain to join the DKP in the first stage include Hwang Nak-chu, Kim Yun-tok, Yi P'il-son, Chong Chae-won, and Kim Tong-uk of the first release and Pak Hae-ch'ung, Yi Yong-hui, Hwang Pyong-u, Cho Se-hyong, and Om Yong-tal of the second release.

These men have conducted negotiations with the DKP through Hwang Pyong-u as their intermediary, agreeing to unconditional joining of the party, and near the end of this month they will have a meeting to declare jointly their position, after which they will complete their admission to the party by the end of April at the latest.

Most of them have already completed applications for admission and given them to Hwang Pyong-u; in order to avoid later talk, they have all made unconditionally clear their intentions to join the party by using seals rather than signatures or personal stamps in the signature line.

Kim Yong-pae and Kim Hyong-kwang, who have in the meantime had frequent contacts with these men, are demanding guaranteed nominations and have not yet made clear their intentions to join the party, but the DKP is optimistic that they will act in concert with the others.

In addition, such persons released from restrictions as old NDP members Yi Chung-chae, Sim Pong-sop, and Sin Chin-uk along with old Unification Party members such as Kang Kun-ho, Kim Kyong-in, and Chong Sang-ku show a positive attitude about joining the DKP as well as do some other non-assembly persons, so that the view that the DKP's first stage admissions will total about 20 persons is prevalent.

This group joining the DKP has retreated from earlier demands for party offices and guaranteed nominations; it is said that party leader Yu's persuasion in direct meetings was crucial.

Regarding the party post problem, the DKP changed its party constitution for the admission of the old opposition, emphasizing that it had provided posts and maintaining the standpoint, "First come in, and then let's talk it over." The persons released from restriction, seeing that comparatively many positions have been provided--1 party vice-leader, 10 slots on the party affairs committee, and 40 on the central standing committee--dropped their demands for party post guarantees.

The thing operating as the greatest inhibiting factor in the admission negotiations, the problem of guaranteed nominations, is something which no one--not even the party leader--can disclose ahead of time; the DKP has been successful in negotiating for discussions which keep alive the original intent of admission after joining the party.

At the time of the second lifting of restrictions, the KNP was envied as being likely to "supplement its own strength more quickly and more broadly than the DKP," and the mood within the party was festive.

This was demonstrated by the following 25 February statements by party officials.

Party leader Kim Chong-ch'ol: "Our party's goal of 50 assembly seats in the 12th general elections seems hopeful." Vice-leader Yi Man-sop: "We should like for all persons to work together in the KNP regardless of whether they were the old ruling party or the opposition." Floor leader Kim Chong-ha: "It is regrettable that the government did not release 40 or 50 more in the second lifting of restrictions."

It was in this mood that the KNP announced, "We have opened our doors wide and are boldly admitting persons from the first and second liftings of restrictions without regard to old political affiliations," 3 days after the second lifting and 4 days ahead of the DKP.

However, the KNP later seemed to lose its drive for admission due to difficulties in defending all ports and it submerged after such old ruling party figures as Sin Tong-sik, who were targeted as a group for admission, took the spotlight in the first meeting on 3 March. Regarding this the KNP explained its stilled movements by saying, "Most things in this world do not work out the way one wants, and just as there are spring, summer, autumn, and winter, so are there times and situations." (party leader Kim). The old ruling party group decried the situation, saying, "This is our last chance; the conditions have not been created and there are no changes." (Chong P'an-kuk)

The reasons why the basic mathematical equation of old ruling party-KNP does not work out do not need repeating: times and situations, conditions and changes.

What are the times and conditions openly spoken of by these men?

There is no doubt that those terms refer to the KNP's standpoint of "joining the march" and the old ruling party figures' "joining the party after getting guarantees of party posts and nominations" in the secret negotiations carried out via informal contacts.

Because these negotiations are not going well, the talk of "Mr Sin accepting the KNP" is constantly circulating and the emotional response that "the KNP will not starve if they don't join" has burst out.

Even before this situation, theories on the KNP were split into two camps: the KNP as the successor to the old DRP, and the KNP as the end of the old DRP. This ambiguity is a factor in the admission difficulties.

To the successor theorists, the old DRP figures are "senior statesmen," while to the men who see the KNP as the end of the DRP, they are "stars whose time has gone," making the problem more complicated.

Most of those who have recently accused the party leadership of "not being positive regarding admissions" belong to the successor theory group, but it is noteworthy that even they have not expressed a sense of security about their own positions.

At any rate, the intra-party situation and the extra-party situation in which the DKP has begun admitting old opposition figures have operated to make the KNP unresponsive.

As a result, on 22 and 23 March party leader Kim held successive meetings with the three top party officials as well as chairman Kim Yong-kwang and spokesman Kim Wan-t'ae of the special committee for strengthening the organization--the official admission window--and proclaimed that he himself would step to the fore of admissions.

In these meetings, party leader Kim first revealed that he had contacts with a number of persons released from restrictions, such as Mun Hyong-t'ae, and he stated that although he was going to meet with one or two more, he could not reveal their names in order "to protect their interests."

Like its symbol the tortoise, the KNP does not envy the rapidly running hare (the DKP) but has established a strategy of concluding admissions in April and preparing for elections by strengthening its structure through selecting and revamping its district organizations in May.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

POLITICAL PARTY LAW REVISION AFTER ELECTION

Party Membership Regulations

Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 20 Mar 84 p 1

[Text] The Democratic Justice Party (DJP) has decided to let the organization concerned decide whether or not they revise or rescind the regulations or the Articles of the Association banning their members from joining a political party as a means of living up to the spirit of the Political Party Law under the principle of promoting an open door policy. It has also decided to exercise flexibility over any attempt to revise the law that may prevent the party from opening its door to everybody.

Because of serious opposition by the opposition party against such a DJP policy, the DJP, which has been advocating opening the door to the political party, has decided to be flexible in its effort to revise the law because of its position to avoid argument with the opposition party to a maximum possible degree prior to the general elections. This means that the revision of the law will not be forcibly carried out prior to the 12th general elections without the understanding of the opposition party, as disclosed by Chong-ch'an Yi, floor leader of the National Assembly, on 19 March.

Floor Leader Yi said today: "Under the Political Party Law, with the exception of public servants, teachers and journalists, people are allowed to join a political party. On the other hand, some other laws stipulate provisions banning participation in a political party. Therefore, it becomes necessary to maintain these laws.

"Yet if the maintenance of such laws is done prior to the general elections, there will be fear of side-effects. Unless it is supported by the opposition party, I am thinking of putting off the maintenance of the laws until after the elections," he said.

"Nevertheless, hereafter, whenever any new laws are made," he said, "we will make sure that there will be no violations of the Political Party Law." He said he cannot agree to an amendment to the Political Party Law proposed by the opposition party because it is designed to reduce the scope of participation in a political party as compared to the scope stipulated in the existing

Political Party Law. Noting the regulations of various civic organizations and the Articles of Associations that stipulate provisions banning the participation of a political party contract to the spirit of the Political Party Law, Sang Chae Yi, deputy secretary general of the DJP, pointed out that "there are problems involving the induction of able personalities into a political party in terms of the national dimension."

"From a short-range point of view, a political party is to proliferate its idea as a political party, but in the long-range, it is meant to foster proper citizens; therefore, it is desirable that any provisions banning the participation of a political party be limited to a minimum level," he added.

Meanwhile Ch'i-song Yu, president of the Democratic Korea Party, stated; "If the DJP's policy to open doors to a political party is intended to provide basic conditions for implementing local autonomy in the long-range his party is willing to go along with the DJP's open door policy only on the condition that this policy includes the implementation of local autonomy."

Democratic Justice Party Stance

Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 18 Mar 84 p 1

[Text] As soon as the Democratic Korea Party [DKP] and the national party had submitted an amendment bill to the Political Party Law banning the participation of a political party by T'ong chiefs, Pan [section] chiefs, staff members of the government-sponsored investment organizations, and staff officers of the reserve force above platform leader level, the Democratic Justice Party [DJP] made it clear that the door to a political party must be more open in view of its basic stance that the [opposition] move is considered against world trends. However, the DJP does not seem in haste for early amendment of the Political Party Law.

Noting that "one of the pre-conditions for the execution of local autonomy is to establish party politics, and that to achieve this it is desirable for people from all walks of life to join a political party," an official at the DJP stated that he can in no way give his consent to the opposition-sponsored amendment bill.

Recalling Article 17 of the Political Party Law under which everyone, except public servants, teachers and journalists, is allowed to become a member of any political party, the official pointed out that the provisions of some laws, the Presidential Decree, and the Articles of Associations of some organizations are violating the spirit of the Political Party Law which is their principal law.

In the event that any forcible action is taken to open the door to a political party pending the forthcoming elections of the 12th National Assembly, the official said, it is apparent that the response to this action would be negative. Therefore, the time for the amendment must be reviewed seriously, giving sufficient time. Thus, he indicated that the amendment to the Political Party Law will be postponed until after the elections of the 12th National Assembly.

S. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

COLLEGE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION REVISED

Questions and Answers on Revision

Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 1 Apr 84 p 2

[Text] Question: What will change next year?

Answer: The difference between high school transcript strata will narrow. In the 1984 school year, when transcripts accounted for 30 percent of college entrance scores, the average difference between transcript strata was 2.6 points, but for the 1985 school year, the difference will be 2.0 points uniformly.

Also, for the humanities college entrance examination, 1 more science project (choice of 2 out of 4 science subjects) will be added, increasing the number of test subjects to 16. The composite test score (340) will remain the same, but the distribution of points will be partially adjusted so that in the case of the humanities social subjects will decrease from 60 to 40 points while science will increase from 15 to 30 and Korean language II from 15 to 20.

Question: What effect will the change in point differences for grade transcripts have on the entrance examinations?

Answer: The number of strata (15) and the proportion accounted for by the transcripts (30 percent or more) remain unchanged. Thus in the case where grade transcripts account for 30 percent of the total score, the difference between maximum and minimum transcript points will decrease from 36.7 points to 28 points and the relative weight of transcript points in the total score will decrease from 7.6 percent to 5 percent.

Question: How will things change for 1986?

Answer: According to the self-regulatory choice of each college, a written test can be given to account for up to 10 percent of the total score.

Also, the high school transcript evaluation system which had assigned the same weight to each school year, will be changed to assign 20 percent to the

sophomore year, 30 percent to the junior year, and 50 percent to the senior year.

Question: What is the reason for the staggered implementation?

Answer: The Ministry of Education stated that implementation is staggered out of consideration for the psychological effects on students and preparatory teachers as well as to follow sufficient time for preparation.

Question: How many colleges will choose essay tests?

Answer: It is difficult to forecast now, but the Ministry of Education expects that a majority will give essay tests. Common sense says that the administration of such tests will entail some difficulties, but, as the only way to retain the colleges' selection function, it is likely to be adopted by many colleges.

Question: How will points be counted in cases where essay tests are given and reflected in total scores?

Answer: If a college chooses to have its essay test results account for 10 percent of the total score, its scoring system will change from the current college entrance examination at 50 or more percent/high school transcripts at 30 or more percent to the college entrance examination at 50 or more percent/high school transcript at 30 or more percent/essay at 10 percent.

Since the examination points remain unchanged at 340, the total score would be 566.7 points and the maximum points for the essay test would be 56.7 points.

Question: If so, isn't the essay test weighted too lightly?

Answer: In fact, there are some such aspects. The Ministry of Education has limited it to 10 percent because it is just beginning and the Ministry has stated a willingness to increase gradually the essay tests' proportion in consideration of the results of its implementation. However, the current weight is not to be ignored.

Let's compare it with the grade transcripts. When the transcripts account for 30 percent of the total score, the difference between maximum and minimum points is 28.

The essay test results are exactly double the transcripts. The results of an essay written in only an hour or so are this much greater than the combined results of 3 years total high school grades and attendance records.

Question: In the final analysis, isn't the institution of essay tests a return to the basic examination?

Answer: Seen from the perspective of the examination system and of trying to test subjective ability it is similar to the old basic examination.

However, it is different from the basic examination in that it avoids subject-centered tests to measure the ability to think logically and writing ability.

Advantages, Disadvantages

Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 1 Apr 84 p 3

[Article by reporter Ko Hag-yong]

[Text] The shortcomings of the current college entrance examination system can be summarized as three: colleges have been given no right of selection; subjective ability cannot be tested by a 4-option multiple choice objective examination; and, the "examination first, application later" method leads to intense speculative applications.

Thus, in order to moderate these problems, the Ministry of Education put together ideas for reform, resulting in the appearance of an essay test.

Because the results of the essay test have been limited to no more than 10 percent and the giving of the essay test has been left up to the self-regulatory choice of the colleges, it is difficult to forecast how effective the essay test will be, but the simple fact itself of the introduction of the essay test can be said to be of great significance.

This is because it has added the strengths of the old basic examination under the preconditions of maintaining the framework of the current system. Thus, it is hoped that the essay test system to begin in 1986 will, if well utilized, cover the irrational points of both the old basic examination and the current examination system.

The Ministry of Education ordered that, in giving the essay tests, colleges avoid particular subjects and evaluate powers of thought and expression.

Anticipated problem types might be: "Read the following editorial and write your critical opinion"; "Choose one from among the development of computers, the development of genetics, or the development of solar engineering and discuss its influence on the livelihood and consciousness of humanity"; or "Discuss the field in which you intend to major in college."

The weight assigned to essay test results cannot be ignored. The Ministry of Education has stated that the result of its poll of colleges reveals that a majority will choose to give essay tests. When the essay test results account for 10 percent of the total score, the maximum essay test results will be 56.7 points.

The composition of the total score will be: college entrance examination 60 percent; high school grade transcripts 30 percent; and, essay 10 percent. Since the college entrance examination is fixed at 340 points, the total score will be 566.7 points. Although the points assigned to the grade transcripts will be 170, the difference between maximum and minimum points

is only 28. Thus the weight of the essay test, whose points can vary from 0 to 56.7, is twice that of the transcripts.

In an extreme case, a student scoring 50 less than another on the combined examination and transcript scores could still beat out the other if he scores 56 points and his competitor only 5 on the essay test. Thus in a situation where it has the selection capability, a college can choose its new students, and can also test the students' subjective abilities. With final success in the examinations determined by essay test results, the speculative application abuse arising from the "examination first, application later" method is expected to be greatly ameliorated.

Aspects of high school education also seem likely to change. After the appearance of the current college entrance examination system, high schools targeted the examination system only and all provided guidance centered on taking objective tests. This is the reason why recent college entrants have shown a marked decrease in writing skills. However, beginning with the current high school junior, high schools will have to foster writing skills.

The development of writing skills is possible only through writing practice. Also, because logical thinking power and creativity are required, the number of high schools offering philosophy courses is expected to increase rapidly.

However, it is a fact that the college entrance examinations have grown very bothersome. First, from the students' point of view, the examination burden has increased anew. The situation for colleges examining freshman has also grown very exacting. Grading the essays will take much time, so the examination time is expected to lengthen. A greater worry is whether all colleges can be expected to uphold fairness in the scoring process. The Ministry of Education has vowed to eliminate room for unfairness through joint preparation of test problems and joint grading, but it seems that more detailed systematic devices will have to be provided. Instances such as happened in the past when certain colleges fabricated scores to pass certain students must be absolutely prevented.

The reduction in the relative weight of grade transcripts is acutally to sooth public opinion." The contradictions in the current transcript system stem from disregarding the grading differences between regions and schools and relying on a single standard to weight grades. But there is no way to improve the system. This is because the transcript system was introduced under such assumptions and it must be done in this way to be effective.

There is both praise for and opposition to the weighting of high school transcripts giving 50 percent to the senior year and 20 and 30 percent to the freshman and sophomore years respectively.

The Ministry of Education explained that assigning equal weight to all 3 years of high school has had the result of discouraging students who have not done well in the sophomore and junior years, and that the revision was made to prevent that problem. However, many line teachers have reacted negatively, questioning the need to add the extra burden of grade transcripts on the backs of seniors already hard pressed to prepare for the examinations.

College Entrance Examination Point Distribution by Subject (340 total points)

Subject	1984		1985		1986	
	Humanities	Sciences	Humanities	Sciences	Humanities	Sciences
Korean Language I Chinese Characters	50	50	50	50	50	50
Technology (Males)	15	15	15	15	15	15
Family (Females)	15	15	15	15	15	15
Industry	15	15	15	15	15	15
Korean History	20	20	20	20	20	20
National Ethics	15	15	15	15	15	15
Politics/ Economics	15	15	15	15	15	15
Mathematics I	50	50	50	50	40	40
English 2nd Foreign Language	50	50	50	50	40	40
					20	20
Korean Language II	15		15		20	
Mathematics II		15		20		20
Society (Society, Literature, World History, Korean Geography, Human Geography)	(15x7)	15	(10x4)	10	(10x4)	10
Science (Physics, Chemistry, Biol- ogy, Geology)	15	(15x4) 60	(15x2) 30	(15x4) 60	(15x2) 30	(15x4) 60
Totals	320	320	320	320	320	320
Physical Education	20	20	20	20	20	20

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S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY REPORTED

Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 7 Mar 84 p 11

[Text] 1. Gifted Students' Education

On 7 March 1984 the Ministry of Education established a firm plan to reorganize the four science high schools at Suwon, Taejon, Kwangju and Chinju as science educational institutions for gifted students. According to the plan, students will complete high school courses and part of their college courses in 2 years. The plan will be put into effect beginning in 1985.

Under this plan, the Ministry of Education has decided to establish accelerated courses to allow early graduation of students and to manage the schools on a credit unit basis. They will also grant graduates opportunities for overseas studies at government expense as is now done in the case of other college graduates, to allow graduates to enter related college departments unrestricted by admission quotas, and also to enter undergraduate courses (to be newly established) of the Science and Technology Institute.

However, those students who are judged not to qualify as gifted students for science are to be transferred to regular high schools before graduation or to enter colleges after graduation.

Toward this goal the Ministry of Education has decided to proceed with enactment of the "special law for the science education for gifted students," which will establish and operate a committee for the study of science education for gifted students. The Ministry has also decided to invite 25 qualified teachers throughout the nation to attend national universities in Korea. Seven others are to attend selected colleges in the United States for in-service training.

The Ministry also has a plan to develop, before the end of this year, educational courses for gifted students, including in-depth study materials in specialized fields, to enlist the assistance of college professors and other professionals, and to have students take some special summer and winter courses at colleges and research institutes.

According to this plan, the Ministry of Education has changed the original plan to operate one science high school in each of the 13 provinces and cities for the promotion of science and technology education. Instead, it has decided to select and educate gifted students throughout the nation only at the four already established high schools.

The ministry has also decided to establish geographical divisions for the selection of new students for the existing four high schools as follows: Kyonggi Science High School (at Suwon) to cover Seoul, Inch'on, and Kyonggi-do; Ch'ungnam Science High School (at Taejon) to cover Ch'ungch'ong Namdo and Ch'ungch'ong Pukto; Chonnam Science High School (at Kwangju) to cover Cholla Namdo, Cholla Pukto, and Cheju-do; and Kyongnam Science High School (at Chinju) to cover Kyongsang Namdo, Kyongsang Pukto, Pusan, and Taegu.

In a related action, a special law, whose enactment the Ministry of Education is promoting, will stipulate the duration of education and content of education courses, the specific methods for student selection, the requirements for crediting of students' ability and the granting of degrees. The Committee for the Study of Education for Gifted Students will have a Vice Minister of Education as its chairman and scientists and educators as its members. They will study the drafting of the special law, the development of education materials and instruments for use of gifted students, the methods for the selection of such students, the future careers of graduates, the accelerated courses after their admission to colleges and the problem of professional teachers in that field.

One of those involved persons in the Ministry of Education pointed out, "In step with the rapid development in scientific fields, the education of young scientists has emerged as a national task; in the current educational system, it is almost impossible to produce holders of doctorate degrees in their twenties." He further stated, "If we enact a special law to allow gifted students to complete high school in 2 years and even let them take some basic college courses so as to graduate from college and graduate school early, and if we grant them advantages in military service as special professional manpower, we expect that we can have holders of doctorates who are in their early twenties.

2. Space Exploration Committee To Be Formed

A special organization in charge of space exploration will be established.

On 7 March, the government inaugurated the "Space Exploration Committee" (a temporary designation) that is composed of general directors or high ranking persons from the Ministry of Postal Communication, the Ministry of Science and Technology, the Ministry of Trade and Industry, the Ministry of Culture and Information and other agencies in order to consolidate, deliberate on, and coordinate space exploration.

This committee will be under the "Science Promotion Council" which has been established and is directly under the control of the Office of the President. It will maintain cooperation among related government ministries and offices. The major tasks that this committee will promote are reportedly the launching of broadcast and communication satellites, the study of satellite to be launched, the establishment of earth stations, the establishment of an aerospace research institute, planning for the training of necessary manpower and other related matters.

Such attempts by the government have become necessary because the 1980's are expected to be a full-scale space age. This calls for an institution to cope with this development because so far there has not been an organization to promote space exploration, and the need for improved coordination of projects previously independently undertaken by various ministries and offices has become evident.

In accordance with these actions, the Ministry of Postal Communications transferred space-related matters from the Radio Regulatory Bureau to the Communication Policy Bureau on 2 March and the Ministry is sponsoring working-level conferences among ministries and offices.

10372

CSO: 4107/123

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KOREANS TO VISIT FAMILIES IN CHINA

Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 24 Mar 84 p 1

[Text] Japan's Prime Minister Nakasone, who was visiting Beijing, held talks with China's Premier Zhao Ziyang in the Great Hall of the People on the evening of 23 March, and they exchanged frank opinions about a dialogue between South and North Korea to ease tension on the Korean peninsula and about human exchanges between Korea and China.

On that day, about the issue of Koreans residing in China returning to their homeland Premier Zhao said, "There are no problems on the Chinese side, and if there is an application we will grant permission," and stated, "China or Japan would be fine as a meeting place, and in order for relatives to meet one another our policy will be to permit the entrance of Koreans into China, and whenever there is an application from Chinese in Korea to visit China, we will accept it, too."

Premier Zhao replied in this way to Prime Minister Nakasone's saying he conveyed the ideas of the Korean government that together work with a dialogue between North and South Korean, human and cultural exchanges between Korea and China are desirable in order to ease tension on the Korean peninsula, and especially they hope for the realization of the return to their homeland of Koreans residing in China so that relatives will be able to visit one another.

Prime Minister Nakasone hopes for the reopening of talks between South and North Korea for relaxation of tension on the Korean peninsula, and a meeting between South and North Korea is most desirable, but he sounded out the opinion of China about a four-part or six-part meeting by asking if a multipartite meeting including countries involved in the Korean peninsula would not also be useful.

About this Premier Zhao expressed their position to continually support the tripartite meeting of North Korea by saying that China's position in regard to the Korean peninsula is as it has been clarified until now, and there is a reason for the tripartite meeting which North Korea suggested.

It was reported that the heads of both countries agreed about understanding, namely, "In any case we should not start a war on the Korean peninsula and

we object to activities by any side which intensify tension."

According to the reports of Beijing dispatches of newspapers in Japan, the heads of both countries also agreed to try for relaxation of tension from their respective positions under the recognition that relaxation of tension on the Korean peninsula helps the peace of all Asia.

This kind of expression of understanding attracts attention because it is also accepted through the Beijing talks that the heads of Japan and China indirectly criticized the Rangoon terror-bomb incident by North Korean puppets in October last year.

On the other hand, Zhao Ziyang expressed his grave concern about the increase of Soviet soldiers in the Far East and suggested, "Let's exchange information with Japan," and in relation to the defense policy of Japan he said, "We understand fully and never worry about it. We do not think the Nakasone cabinet is adopting a policy of militarism."

Besides these, related with the issues between the two countries the two heads agreed: to cooperate to formally begin the 21st Century China-Japan Friendship Committee for the long-term stability and prosperity of the relationship between Japan and China; Japan will supply the second loan of approximately 470 billion yen for 7 years from this year for seven projects, such as China's railroad and harbor consolidation; and to cooperate in regard to the issue of the homecoming of Japanese orphans residing in China.

After the talks, also at the welcoming dinner party which Premier Zhao Ziyang gave, the two heads emphasized, "Both countries assume a sublime international responsibility in today's world filled with war and unrest."

12626

CSO: 4107/155

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

ATTORNEY OFFERS LEGAL OPINION ON ANTI-DUMPING RULING

Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 16 Mar 84 p 3

[Text] Editor's Note: Dr. Sok Han Kim, who is serving with the Annald [phonetic] and Porter law firm in Washington D.C., is taking charge of the frontline task of lobbying the United States. Dr Kim has recently visited Seoul to provide advice on the color TV anti-dumping ruling which has been the pending economic issue between Korea and the United States. He contributed an article on the U.S. view concerning the anti-dumping issue.

A great concern is focused on the anti-dumping ruling between Korea and the United States. It is necessary for us to have an accurate interpretation of the procedures regarding this matter. Some maintain the optimistic view that there is a great possibility that the U.S. Department of Commerce might accept Korea's request for reconsideration. Yet this is not an accurate interpretation of the anti-dumping procedures.

In order to determine whether or not there were dumpings involving Korean-made color TV's, the U.S. Commerce Department conducted an investigation during the period of 1 April 1982 to 31 March 1983. After having conducted an investigation during the above-mentioned period, the dumping margin came out as 3.15 percent at a preliminary ruling on 19 October 1983, and the final ruling dated 24 February came up with 14.6 percent, which represents a ratio four times higher than the preliminary rating.

Through a joint communique issued by both U.S. and Korean commerce ministers, the United States was described as saying "We will seriously and sufficiently give our consideration" to the ruling on the Korean-made TV's. This does in no way mean that the United States was to reinvestigate whether or not there was any dumping involving the Korean-made color TV's during the period 1 April 1982 to 31 March 1983. There has been no precedent in that no reinvestigation has ever been conducted for anti-dumping in the past.

When computers have come up with erroneous figures, there have been cases where corrections were made within a few days, but there have never been cases where a reinvestigation was conducted on the margin of dumping for which a ruling was already handed down.

What the U.S. Commerce Department meant by saying "will seriously consider" the ruling on the dumping of Korean-made color TV's was to conduct an investigation on the actual dumping margin of products imported from Korea during the period from 19 October 1983 to the middle of April 1984, and to shorten the length of time required for such an investigation from a year and a half to only 90 days.

An unidentified high-ranking official at the U.S. Commerce Department conveyed to us his opinion that the possibility for even such an early investigation is unlikely. What does the early investigation mean to the Korean industry? If and when a final ruling stating that Korean-made color TV is dealing a blow to the U.S. business companies is handed down by the International Trade Commission meeting scheduled for 9 April, an order to impose an anti-dumping tariff will be issued 7 days after the ruling.

The Korean business companies have thus far been depositing valuable securities which are equivalent to 14.6 percent of the dumping tariff, but from this day on they must deposit cash. If and when an early investigation is possible, they will receive less pressure for funds because they can deposit valuable securities instead of cash during a 90-day period. What is more important is that if through the early investigation during the 90-day period the rate of dumping margin comes out low, they will not be subjected to application of a high tariff rate of 14.6 percent. Instead, a much smaller margin will be applied. The period which is subjected to a high tariff will end 1 year earlier.

The U.S. Commerce Department has disclosed that such an early investigation is hardly likely. In compliance with Korea's request at a meeting of the U.S.-Korea commerce ministers, the United States said it will take it into "serious" consideration. Yet it is hard for us to tell what would be the outcome of this.

If the United States goes along with the investigation, it would be the job of the Korean businesses to adjust a margin rate by faithfully putting materials together during the period of the investigation (19 October '83 to the middle of April '84).

The U.S. Commerce Department took an unfair step, as described below, when it handed down a final verdict on the Korean-made color TV.

According to precedents, it was common to postpone the duration of preliminary judgment by 50 days so as to enable the businesses involved to have sufficient time for the preparation of necessary materials. Nevertheless, the U.S. side declined to do so.

Second, when the U.S. side came to Korea for investigation, they did not bother to check on major items as they used to do in the past. Instead, they have been asking for the submission of such minor and various documents as detailed transaction sheets concerning daily expenses of each business company.

To comply with the above-mentioned method of investigation, large manufactures will need at least 2 weeks or more for investigation. But problems occurred because the length of time for the investigation was only 1 week.

Third, even the U.S. Commerce Department realized that the length of time for the investigation was not sufficient, and notified Korean business companies of its intention to conduct another investigation. But even this was abruptly canceled. No one had anticipated the consequence of such a verdict, because attorneys for the Korean electronic companies were notified of the verdict only on the morning of 24 February, the day when the final verdict, to the effect that the U.S. side will not recognize major materials, was handed down.

In order to avoid the danger of being sued for anti-dumping, it is basically necessary for them to make some adjustment of prices. It is necessary for them to keep their eyes on the current status of American business companies. When they find the American business slow, the export volume to the United States must be voluntarily adjusted. Meanwhile, the Korean companies should step up low-key publicity activities throughout the United States to casually let them know why the domestic consumption price in Korea is so high. In other words, the domestic market price in Korea includes about 30 percent in taxes. This is why the domestic market price is higher than the export price. But Americans do not know this.

When the expense (after service fee) incurred in Korea is regarded not as a fixed expense but as a fluctuating expense, the U.S. Commerce Department will recognize it as a sales expense. As a result, the sales expense is deducted from the domestic price. Consequently, the domestic price will go down.

One other important method is to use own vessels for the transport of export goods. This way profits for any shipping company are reduced. Therefore expenses will be brought down. Consequently the export price will rise.

8915

CSO: 4107/146

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

STRENGTHENING PARTY ORGANIZATION, DISCIPLINE URGED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 24 Apr 84 p 2

[Article by Hwang Un-Ch'an: "Organizational Strength and Discipline Are the Sources of Power of the Party"]

[Text] Today, by upholding the Party Central Committee's letter to all members of the party, we are facing militant tasks of effecting fresh transformation in the socialist economic construction and of further strengthening the party rank and file and the revolutionary rank and file. One of the important problems that confronts us in carrying out these tasks is to strengthen the organization and discipline of the party.

While forming the rank and file of the party and exercising leadership in the revolutionary struggle and construction work, our party has importantly and consistently tackled the problem of strengthening the revolutionary organization and discipline and has been forcefully pushing the work.

In its various literature, our party clearly set forth the [functional] position of the revolutionary organization and discipline in building up the party of the working-class; and it provided overall enunciation of the tasks and the methods in resolving the problem.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member and secretary of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee, pointed out as follows:

"Only when steel-like organization and discipline are guaranteed in the party, can the party of the working-class become a really revolutionary and militant party, and can it overcome all difficulties and trials and victoriously launch the revolutionary struggle." ("The KWP is a church-oriented revolutionary party which succeeded the honorable tradition of 't'iut and tigut'", monograph, p 25).

The revolutionary organization and discipline are the essential requirements of the party of the working-class as an organized [army] unit.

The party of the working-class is an army unit organized with a strong discipline and order.

The revolutionary organization and discipline, in which the masses of all members of the party, who make up the party, are firmly united both organizationally and ideologically around the leader, and the whole party moves as a single entity in accordance with the leader's will, are the very essential characteristics of the party of the working-class.

The revolutionary organization and discipline are the life and the source of militant power of the party of the working-class.

The party of the working-class is a weapon of the class struggle and a weapon of revolution and construction. In order to carry out its mission, the party must have a strong combat capability. The militant power of the party of the working-class is to be found where all members of the party are firmly united around the leader and carry on struggle as one entity. The problem of uniting the whole party as a strong ideologically and consciously unified entity can be resolved only by means of strengthening organization and discipline.

Only when strong organizational discipline prevails in the party, can all members of the party be armed with a single ideology and will and the leader's revolutionary thought, can the ideological and conscious unity of the whole party be thereby brought about, and can the unification of action, in which [the whole party] moves as a single entity under the unitary leadership of the leader, be firmly guaranteed. Only such a party which is equipped with strong organization and discipline can keep those unwholesome ideological elements, whose ideology is different from that of the party, from taking advantage of an unguarded moment and can thoroughly overcome in time any tiny of of such elements.

The historical experience in the communist movement has shown that where liberalism and nondiscipline are allowed to exist, the party becomes powerless and the very existence of the party is jeopardized. Therefore, setting forth the strengthening of the revolutionary organization and discipline as an important issue in building up the party and forcefully pushing it on represent an important distinguishing mark of the party which is carrying out revolution and of the party which is struggling; and they are the fundamental requirement for the increase in the combat capability and the leading role of the party.

Indeed the party of the working-class is an organized army unit; but this does not mean that it will be automatically equipped with strong organization and discipline. This [problem] can be most successfully resolved only in the case of the party which is being built under the great revolutionary thought and correct leadership of the leader and in the case of the party which is refined and tempered in the flame of the arduous revolutionary struggle. The very fact that our party is successfully solving this problem shows the greatness and invincible power of our party as a revolutionary and militant party.

Since the first day of its founding, our party has made tremendous efforts to strengthen its organization and discipline. In particular, during

the period in which the whole party and the whole society were being oriented in line with the Chuche ideology, the party set forth the work [of strengthening organization and discipline] as one of the most important tasks that must be carried out to bring about transformation in building up the party and has deeply pushed it continuously. By correctly organizing and guiding the work designed to establish firmly the revolutionary work system and discipline within the party, including the work of establishing throughout the party the revolutionary work style in which the party decisions and instructions are unconditionally accepted and implemented through to the end and the work of intensifying the life of all members directed toward the organization of the party, our party has raised the level of its revolutionary organization up to the highest ever reached before.

Today, in our party, the discipline and order oriented in line with the democratic system of centralized government, in which the whole party moves as one entity under the leadership of the Party Center, have been firmly established.

The discipline of our party is a self-conscious discipline which is based on the firm conviction of all members of the party of trusting the party through to the end and casting all their lot with the party. Therefore, it has great vitality. In the organization and discipline of our party, the heart's desire and earnest will of all members of our party for thorough realization of the thought and leadership of the party and the leader are reflected. Our party members regard the work of self-consciously observing the organization and discipline of the party as an honorable work of successfully realizing the leadership of the party and the leader and thereby of forcefully pushing the revolution and construction. They are breathing and moving only in accordance with the party's will. They boundlessly treasure the party organization and are taking part in organizational life with high political enthusiasm.

Because of the fact that all members of the party, like indefatigable revolutionary fighters, earnestly upholding the party and the leader, are self-consciously keeping the organization and discipline in such a way in which they may prevail throughout the party, our party has a boundless power. Today our party has come to be equipped with an invincible power of pushing through all bottlenecks and difficulties and of leading revolution and construction along the over victorious way; this is solely because of the fact that such a self-conscious discipline has been firmly established in the party.

Because of the fact that our party has been strengthened and developed as a revolutionary party equipped with discipline of steel, our people can enjoy today the high honor of people who are equipped with strong organization and discipline. It is a tremendous achievement that the difficult problem of strengthening the organization of the rank and file of the party has been successfully resolved; and it has been made possible solely because of the judicious leadership and correct policy of our great party.

The greater the mission the party faces and the more complicated the situation becomes, the more urgent the problem of strengthening revolutionary organization becomes.

Today we are faced with a stupendous task of energetically pushing the cause of modeling the whole society after the *chuche* idea and of effecting a grand transformation in the economic construction under the banner of the three revolutions. We must carry out this difficult and stupendous task in a tense situation in which the aggression and the provocative schemes for a new war of U.S. imperialism and the South Korean puppet clique are becoming more intensified with each passing day, and in which our revolution is running into the enemy's violence and provocations.

In order to carry out successfully the militant task we are facing under the prevailing situation, it is imperative that we should strengthen the revolutionary organization, a source of the invincible power, of our party more than ever before. We must establish more firmly the strong revolutionary work system and order in which the party organizations, functionaries, and all members of the party treasure the party discipline as they treasure life, and in which they carry out all works only in accordance with the policy and will of the Party Center; by doing so, we would find a reliable guarantee with which we could increase a hundred-fold the combat strength of the party and we could successfully carry on through to the end the revolution and construction under the banner of the *chuche* idea.

It is of particular importance in strengthening the revolutionary organization of the party that all the party members regularize their party life.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member and secretary of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee of the KWP, pointed out as follows:

"The organization and discipline of the party will be further strengthened when the revolutionary system of the party life is established throughout the party and the party members regularize and normalize their party life." ("The KWP is a *chuche*-oriented revolutionary party which succeeded the honorable tradition of 't'iut and igut'", monograph, p 26).

Regularizing the party life is an important guarantee for enhancing the concept of the party organization among the cadres and party members and for tempting them in line with the party. Our practical experience has clearly shown that regularizing the party life is an effective means of revolutionizing the party members, of enhancing their organization, and of strengthening and developing the party as a revolutionary party equipped with great combat strength.

When all the functionaries and party members deal with the party organization with dignity, actively take part in the party life regularly

and self-consciously and enhance their orientation in the party, our party will become a militant unit which is equipped with stronger organization and is vibrant with power, and the rank and file of the party will become as firm as a rock in terms of organization and ideology.

It is an important requirement of the party discipline to carry out unconditionally and thoroughly the missions that the party assigns and the decisions and instructions of the party. The purpose of strengthening the party organization is to implement through to the end the lines and policies of the party and the decisions and instructions of the party, and thereby to carry out successfully the revolution and construction. To reward the party for its trust and expectations by unconditionally implementing the decisions and instructions of the party is an expression of high organization being enjoyed by our functionaries and party members; it is an important yardstick for the high organization.

We must thoroughly carry out the decisions and instructions of the party with high self-consciousness and firm determination for carrying them out unconditionally -- without any reasons or excuses whatsoever. We must thereby successfully display the honor as members of a revolutionary party equipped with strong organization.

Our party's revolutionary organization is to be displayed importantly in its great combat strength with which the whole party in one would destroy mountains or fill up the sea if it is demanded by the Party Center.

In its letter to all members of the party, our party has requested that the whole party and the whole people rise up vigorously to accelerate the construction of laying electric wires in five districts and open up a firm prospect for the implementation of the grand 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction, and that they operate at full capacity all the plants and enterprises and thereby raise the people's livelihood up to the next higher step. When all members of the party and all the workers forcefully launch their struggle to carry out the militant task set forth by the party, fresh progress will be made in the socialist construction and the cause of our party will be displayed more and more.

7989

CSO: 4110/108

STRENGTHENING LOCAL INDUSTRY'S MATERIAL BASES URGED

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 6 Apr 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Further Strengthen Material Production Bases of Local Industries"]

[Text] Today, while the whole country is seething with [enthusiasm for] creating "the speed of the 1980's," everybody is upholding the New Year's message of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader, and the Party Central Committee's letter to all members of the party, are energetically launching the struggle to make a new epoch in the people's livelihood.

One of the important tasks must be carried out to improve the people's livelihood up to the next higher stage in accordance with the will of the party is to develop the local industry more quickly; and, in order to do so, it is imperative that their own material production bases be further strengthened.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader, taught us as follows:

"In order to normalize production at a high standard with sufficient raw materials and resources guaranteed and to make the maximal use of production capacity in the field of local industry, it is imperative that it build its own strong material production bases and have the capacity to run on its own." ("Selected Works of Kim Il-song," V 8, p 307)

Strengthening the material production bases in an essential requirement set forth by the mission of the local industry itself.

The fundamental purpose of the local industry plants built in each county is to produce consumer goods by processing local materials. Local industry plants produce various consumer goods, supply them to rural villages in the county, and simultaneously supply them to cities. Thus they make important contributions in meeting the workers' demands. This tells us that the local industry must have its own strong material production bases in order to carry out its mission satisfactorily, and that only by doing so can the county successfully carry out its function as a supply base.

Since the early days in which it inaugurated local industry, our party has taken deep interest in and paid great solicitude to strengthening the material

production bases of its own [local industry]. Thus in counties of our country today, agricultural material bases and various material bases have been firmly established; and on the basis of that, local industry plants are systematically increasing the production of consumer goods.

However, in view of the realities of today in which demands for consumer goods are rapidly increasing as the people's livelihood rapidly improves, and in which the standard of technical equipment of local industry itself has been elevated, further strengthening of material production bases has been set forth as an essential task.

Further strengthening local industry's own material production bases is a prerequisite for regularizing production in local industry plants at a high level and for maximally mobilizing and utilizing production capacity.

In order to regularize production at a high level and to mobilize and utilize production capacity maximally, it is imperative that [local industry's] own material production bases be further strengthened, and that priority be given decisively to the production of materials and resources.

Materials and resources represent an important element of production. Only when local industry's own material production bases are strengthened can we produce and use as we wish the necessary materials for food production, basic chemical materials, and industrial materials of various standards, including rolled materials. In the long run, only when priority is given to the production of materials and resources can the daily plans, 10-day plans, monthly plans, and itemized plans be successfully implemented.

As shown by practical experience, only when local industry's own material production bases are strengthened can the local industry run on its own, and can the county continually improve the local economy and the people's livelihood at its own initiative and in accordance with its own plans.

Government organizations at all levels and functionaries and the workers in the field of local industry must understand deeply in their hearts the party's intentions regarding the strengthening of local industry's own material production bases; they must push that work militantly with the goal and intention in mind.

To have the spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality toward the party policies is a decisive source of power for making a great achievement in all things.

Our party has already set forth the policy of establishing 200 chongbo of material bases in each county and 50 to 100 chongbo of material bases in each food plant and small and medium chemical bases and various industrial material bases, including the rolled [material] bases in each local district. This policy has proven its great worth today in developing the local industry and improving the people's livelihood.

Local people's committees and functionaries in the field of local industry, following the examples of the life style of absoluteness and unconditionality displayed by unsung heroes and the heroes in the movies in their implementation of the party policies, must establish agricultural material bases and industrial material bases in greater numbers and in a more efficient way; and they must manage and run them on and on.

The work of establishing local industry's own material bases is a difficult and stupendous one of remaking nature and of newly establishing or guaranteeing the production bases of those materials and resources which have been scanty or lacking.

In order to carry out this work successfully, it is imperative that the work of organization and guidance be planned and coordinated.

Local people's committees and functionaries in the fields concerned, including that of local industry, must map out a prospective plan to establish the material production bases on the basis of scientific analyses of the demands for materials and resources and the local industry's own capacity. They must efficiently establish those bases one by one and step by step. In particular, those units which are establishing agricultural material bases in greater numbers must correctly select with deep concern the areas for the bases.

As shown in the practical experience in many counties, including the Samch'on county, only when the areas are correctly selected for establishing material production bases can the fertility of the soil be increased in conformity with the requirement of the Chuche-oriented agricultural method, can the masses be allowed to take part in the management of material bases, and thereby can the per unit output be increased. Those counties concerned must precisely set forth objectives to be attained this year, must give assignments efficiently to organizations, plants, and enterprises on the basis of analyses of prospects, and must quickly carry out the work of further strengthening material production bases on the bases of careful preparations.

To display highly the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance is an important task which our functionaries must hold fast to in further pushing the socialist economic construction.

In the Party Central Committee letter, it is requested that the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle be highly displayed, that things which are wanting be searched for, that things that are scanty be made, and that production and construction be carried out in greater quantities and more efficiently with existing materials, existing labor, and existing funds.

It is an important demand set forth by our party at the present time that we must maximally mobilize and utilize inner reserves and push production and construction in all fields and in all units.

Today there is no small amount of reserves in every district, in every plant, and in every enterprise. The more one searches for reserves, the more one finds them.

Functionaries in provinces, cities, counties, plants, and enterprises, following the examples of the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle displayed by those 10 party members of Nagwon, must actively search and mobilize inner reserves and must efficiently establish material bases with available equipment, available labor, and available materials.

To establish its own material production bases in the field of local industry is a difficult task which can hardly be carried out by means of the local industry's resources alone.

The work of establishing the modernized small and medium chemical bases and rolling out elongation bases requires no small amount of equipment and technology.

Large plants and enterprises must guarantee, in the manner of establishing workshops and production processes of their own plants and enterprises, necessary material and technological means, including designing and producing and installing equipment and tools. They must furnish technological assistance till the time when the production is normalized at a high standard.

In the work of further strengthening local industry's own material production bases, local government organizations and, in particular, the county people's committees are under very important obligations. The county people's committee is the head of [the county] household who is responsible for the county's livelihood. Only when the head of household plays his role efficiently can the local economy further develop, and can the people's livelihood flourish.

The county people's committees must directly take charge of all things, including giving assignments for establishing material production bases prospectively and in greater quantities and mobilizing the masses and carrying out the guaranteeing work.

Functionaries of the county people's committee must be fearless even in their designing of material production bases with a long-range plan--not a short-range one. They must efficiently carry out the work of organizing and mobilizing the masses in establishing the material bases. The functionaries of local government organizations must go down among the masses in compliance with the requirements of the Ch'ongsan-ri spirit and the Ch'ongsan-ri method, and must explain and paraphrase to them the party's intentions regarding the further strengthening of local industry's own material production bases. They must see to it that the masses will regard the work as their own. They must set an example in carrying out public assignments assigned to them. Designing and redesigning, they must stubbornly push a work through to the end once they start one.

The functionaries and the workers of local government organizations and in the field of local industry must thoroughly implement the party policies toward the further strengthening of their own material production bases. They must thereby make epoch-making progress in developing the local industry.

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

RATIONALIZATION OF WORKER'S LIVES

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 12 Apr 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Increase Production and Construction by Organizing Worker's Lives Rationally"]

[Text] Continuously improving worker's lives in response to the needs of changing conditions is one of the basic problems in enabling the working masses, who are the masters of state and society, to enjoy a worthwhile life.

Under the leadership of the party, our people's government, which serves the working masses, has always paid serious attention to organizing workers' lives and developing their cultural lives on a logical basis.

During the early period of construction of the new society, the government of the people's republic assured the right to work and to a happy life for the people by enacting labor laws. When the construction of socialism entered an advanced stage, it guaranteed the working masses a happy state of life and of labor by adopting socialistic labor laws.

Under the most superior socialistic labor system, our people today are enjoying a worthwhile working life and a fully satisfying cultural life.

This reflects how greatly and constantly the party and the state show their concern for the people. As society develops and the construction of socialism progresses, further improvement of the workers' lives becomes more urgent.

This is because, as society develops and the construction of socialism progresses, our society is further organized, conditions allow the possibility for further improvement of workers' lives and their cultural lives are improved.

All these years since the heroic anti-Japanese revolutionary struggles, through the period immediately following the liberation, the postwar reconstruction period and down to this day, our people have had complete confidence in the party and the leader. The people have made strenuous efforts under adverse conditions, and have established in this land a strong socialist nation on the foundations of chuche in thought, autonomy in government, independence in economy and self-defense as part of our national defense.

Consequently, our stable economic foundation and a host of other factors which guarantee the labor, rest and cultural lives of the workers more smoothly have been established more effectively than ever before.

All of this requires still further improvement of the work life and the cultural life of the workers.

Rationally organizing workers' lives has great implications in the construction of a socialist economy and improving our people's lives.

It will make possible the solid development of our country's socialist labor system, the maximizing of labor productivity and efficiency to meet the needs of our socialist economic development. It will make possible a new increase in production and construction.

With the further guarantee of the workers' education and the conditions for improving their cultural lives, the remolding of man as a communist and the establishment of a socialist cultural atmosphere can be accelerated in accordance with the needs for remodelling the whole society after the chuche ideology.

Moreover, a rational organization of the workers' lives can be considered as an important guarantee for the vigorous undertaking of production and construction with enthusiasm for increased production. It also guarantees conservation of electricity to the greatest extent, and maximum mobilization and utilization of labor resources.

By thoroughly recognizing the party's intention to organize working life and cultural life more rationally in response to changing conditions, all functionaries and workers must thoroughly carry out that spirit in every field and in every unit, must display the superiority of our country's socialist labor system and must lead a new increase in socialist economic construction.

The most important thing in this regard is the forceful development of political organization at work in response to the party and the state's intention to improve the working lives and the cultural lives of the workers in accordance with the needs of changing conditions.

The functionaries at various levels of government and state economic organs must explain to and convince workers about the party and the state's intentions to improve their working lives and cultural lives. They must never forget the party's concern for them and they must do everything they can to repay the party.

A complete implementation of the socialist labor laws is the most essential requirement for further improvement in the life of labor of the workers.

Our great leader, comrade Kim Il-song, instructed as follows: "Today, we have an important task before us to implement the socialist labor laws

thoroughly. We must enable the workers to step up progress quickly in the three great revolutions in thought, technology, and culture, and further improve our socialist system by thoroughly implementing the socialist labor laws in the workers' working lives." (Selected Works of Kim Il-song, Vol 8, p 240).

The socialist labor laws are the most revolutionary and people-oriented labor codes, guaranteeing them creative working life. It is our people's great pride and joy to have such laws.

The basic intention of the party to organize the workers' lives effectively in accordance with the needs of the changing situation is to have the labor laws observed very closely.

Every field and unit must understand the party's intention and must strive to fulfill to the best of its ability what is required by the socialist labor laws in order to improve working life.

The important question here is how to utilize correctly the 480 minutes of working time.

The 480 minutes of working time is the law of the state and it cannot be violated by anyone.

In order to convince workers of that, the government organs and the supervisors of control organs must explain the socialist labor laws and what is required by the labor rules and stipulations. At the same time, they must increase education and supervision for better utilization of working time.

Thus, all workers must understand that putting in 480 minutes per day of conscientious work is a sacred duty of each citizen as well as a proper social duty. They must utilize their working time logically, raise their productivity, and carry out, without fail, a day's plan on that day.

The organs of government and the enterprises and cooperatives must launch substantial explanation and education projects to tighten up labor rules and to prevent even a trivial waste of working time from developing.

In improving working life, it is very important for functionaries of the state economic organs to organize economic work.

In a socialist society, where all production is completed by plan, and where all lives are planned, how to organize economic development work not only determines the result of production, but also has a decisive influence on the lives of the workers.

Therefore, functionaries of the state economic organs must flawlessly organize economic organizational work to enable workers to perform to the best of their ability, within a given time, by unifying and detailing

planning, by improving material supply, operating a coordinated production organization, through managing facilities and labor well, through operating the production process correctly and by being responsible for supervising production work in accordance with the needs of the Tae'an work system.

By so doing, we must complete the second 7-year plan and make epochal advances in the 10 major prospective targets of the socialist economic construction of the 1980's.

The responsibilities of leading functionaries in improving the working lives of the workers are great.

Our functionaries have command of the revolution. They take responsibilities, not only for production, but also in the lives of the workers.

In accordance with the spirit of Chongsan-ri and the Chongsan-ri method, and by living among the masses, leading functionaries must understand in detail the problems related to production as well as ones related to the workers' working and cultural lives. They must do everything they can to improve the conditions of civilized life for the workers.

Creating a new upsurge in building socialism by rationally organizing the workers' working lives is a valuable and honorable task in realizing the party's lofty ideas of making our country strong and prosperous and in preparing a more autonomous and creative life for our people.

In the spirit of absolute and unquestioned compliance to party policy, let all functionaries and workers create a new upsurge in the rate of socialist economic construction, and clearly demonstrate the superiority of our country's socialist labor system by organizing working life logically.

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YOUTHS URGED TO ATTACK DIFFICULT TASKS ON OWN INITIATIVE

Pyongyang NODONG CH'ONGNYON in Korean 26 May 84 p 2

[Editorial: "Youths Must Take Charge of Difficult and Hard Tasks on Their Own Initiative and Must Carry Out Duties With Integrity at the Revolutionary Outposts Assigned to Them"]

[Text] Today our party is calling on the youths, in conformity with the realistic demands of the socialist construction, to find their way actively into the difficult and hard fields, to render meritorious labor services more successfully, and to carry out their duties at the revolutionary outposts assigned to them by the party.

The youths, who are in the best of health and kindled with passion, must sweat more and devote their youthful lives to making their fatherland rich and strong at those most difficult and essential outposts of the socialist construction. Doing so is very much consistent with reason on the part of the youths of our time. It represents a majestic profile of the youths of our country who are loyal to the party and the leader.

From the early days of construction of the new society, the great leader placed firm trust in the youths for their resources and wonderful natural endowment. Thus he set forth as one of the main duties of the SWYL that it should let the youths take initiative in the socialist construction whenever difficult and essential tasks come up in the revolution and construction.

Upholding the appeals of the great leader and the party, our youths, with their blood boiling, found their way in great numbers during the period under review into coal mines and mines, power stations and railway construction sites, the field of fishery and the field of forestry, and tideland reclamation construction sites and rural villages. They offered their precious sweat as the honorable developers and pathfinders who are carving out a new history of their fatherland.

The first developers of the Songnam Youth Coal Mine, the constructors of the youth power stations, and the conquerors in the sea, who found their way into the difficult and hard fields during the postwar rehabilitation construction period, are today sharing the same outposts with their sons and daughters who will succeed them.

In recent years, our youths have found their way in high spirits into the lock gate construction sites and power station construction sites, the new railway construction sites and tideland reclamation construction sites, new coal mines, mine developing sites, the socialist rural villages, and the youth orchard construction sites. They have been fully displaying the revolutionary mettle of the youths of the 1980's.

The youths are finding their way into the difficult and hard fields; they are devoting in a valuable way their youthful resources and knowledge for making their fatherland rich and strong; and every one of the youths is fulfilling duties with integrity at the revolutionary posts assigned to them by the party. These facts represent the very truthful way of rewarding the great favor of the party and the leader and of leading a successful youth life.

Marshal Kim Il-song, the great leader, taught us as follows:

"As a shock brigade of the socialist construction, the youths must always take initiative in difficult and hard tasks. They must do their jobs at the best of their energy, wisdom, and ability in all the fields of national economy, including the fields of industry and rural economy." ("The Works of Kim Il-song," Vol 18, p 321)

Today we are faced with militant tasks of attaining ahead of schedule, upholding the Party Central Committee's letter to all members of the party, the 10 major prospective targets of the socialist economic construction, and of successfully accomplishing the plan of this year, which is the final year of the Second 7-Year Plan.

The socialist economic construction we have evolved is unprecedentedly stupendous and its objectives are magnificent.

Today's realities, in which the electric wire laying construction in five districts and the nature remaking projects are being evolved on a stupendous scale and [we are] faced with urgent tasks of unceasingly increasing production in the difficult and hard fields, including coal mines, mines, fishery, forestry, and rural economy, are calling on the youths, the major force of the socialist construction, to take charge of these difficult and hard fields and to break through forcefully for a charge.

Embracing the party's intentions and plans in their hearts, the youths must find their way courageously into the difficult and hard fields and the direct fields and must employ all of their youthful resources and wisdom.

In particular, those healthful youths who are working in the non-production fields and the indirect fields must find their way, in a way that fits the youths of the 1980's, into the most difficult and hardest labor fronts. They must devote their youthful life to the party and revolution in a more reasonable and valuable way.

Those youths of the new generation who graduate from the higher schools are fresh and powerful labor reserves who have received the Chuche-oriented education in the bosom of the party.

The higher middle school graduates who have happily grown up only in love and solicitude in the party's bosom must take their first big steps toward the society into the difficult and hard socialist construction sites, answering the party's call and rewarding its favor. Thus there they must flourish ahead their hopes and ideals.

Today [we are] witnessing lovely deeds continuously flourishing among the youths of the non-production fields: they are voluntarily finding their way, following the examples of the lofty ideological and spiritual life style of the heroes of the revolutionary movies, into blind ends of coal mine galleries, cooperative farms, and construction sites.

The youths who graduated from the higher middle schools and found their way in a group into rural villages--including those youth sub-work team members of the Unha Cooperative Farm in Yangdok County and of the Sangso Cooperative Farm in Anju County--are taking the lead in implementing the Chuche-oriented farming method and are reliably growing up as the pillars of cooperative farms. Those who graduated from the higher middle schools and found their way in a group into the railway field--the youth mechanized mobile company members of the Kilchu Railway Unit--are playing the forerunner's role in mechanizing the difficult and hard railroad operation. These very youths are the youths living in the will of our party and in the way of the time. They are the youths who are enjoying the people's love and respect.

We must actively encourage such deeds as [described above] and must see to it that such a good life style as this will fully prevail in the society.

While seeing to it that the youths will actively find their way into the difficult and hard fields, we must see to it that all the youths will have a correct outlook of occupation, and that they will do their duty with integrity at the revolutionary outposts assigned to them by the party.

The occupation and occupational category in our society are not a simple employment. They represent assignments in the revolutionary work; they are the revolutionary duties assigned by the party.

Every occupation, [in other words,] every revolutionary outpost has different duties and different working conditions. It has hard jobs, rough jobs, or obscure jobs, too.

However, every revolutionary duty assigned to the youths is indispensable to maintain and develop our society, like a bolt and knot.

Under the socialist system of our country, in which everything serves for the masses of working people, all occupations are equally honorable.

To despise difficult and hard jobs or rough jobs and to seek for easy jobs is a residue of capitalist thought. If one seeks an ideal life and allows selfish concerns to take precedence over all other things, or if one tries to do a job in an easy way or is critical of one's job by saying that it is hard and "inconspicuous," it has nothing to do with the ideological and spiritual life style of the youths of the Chuche era.

Therefore, the youths must establish a correct outlook of occupation and labor. If a job is requested by the party and revolution and is for the people, youths must not make their own choice and must be willing to take charge of it and carry it out. They must love their occupations and revolutionary outposts; they must consider them as an honor and be proud of them. They must do the jobs assigned to them with integrity.

In particular, we must see to it that the youths will succeed their parents and staunchly safeguard their revolutionary outposts.

In order to see to it that the youths will take initiative in the difficult and hard fields, and that they will do their jobs with integrity in their revolutionary outposts, it is imperative that the SWYL organizations efficiently carry out the organizational and political work among the youths.

The SWYL organizations must above all explain to and inculcate in the youths the instructions and talks given by the great leader and the dear leader comrade regarding the youths' taking initiative in the socialist construction. They must see to it that the youths will understand well the party's plans and intentions for economic construction, and that they will rush forward in unity [to respond] to the call of the party.

Under the guidance of the party organizations, the SWYL organizations must organize and carry out at a high political standard the work of seeing to it that those healthy youths in the non-production fields and the indirect fields will find their way into the difficult and hard fields and direct fields. They must intensively launch indoctrination work for the higher middle school graduates; and they must see to it that those youths will find their way actively into the fields demanded by the party.

In the same instant, the SWYL organizations must emphatically carry out the work of dealing with those youths who are working in the difficult and hard fields.

It is the consistent policy and firm principle of our party to see to it that those workers and youths who are working in the difficult and hard fields will be found most precious, that they will be treated well socially, and that they will be respected.

The SWYL committees at all levels and the SWYL functionaries must more forcefully launch the organizational and political work with emphasis on the guidance for those youths in coal mines, mines, forestry and fishery fields, the electric wire laying construction sites in five districts, the nature-remaking combat sites, and rural areas. Thus they must see to it that the production upsurges and innovations will be effected unceasingly among them.

The SWYL organizations must establish the social life style in which the workers and the youths who are working in coal mines, mines, and other difficult and hard fields are treated well and respected. They must put those youths up at the head and evaluate them highly.

The SWYL organizations and functionaries must constantly watch with deep concern those youth sub-workteams and those youth workteams into which the higher middle school graduates have found their way in a group. They must help those workteams and give assistance to and lead them on their own responsibility even in solving the problems for their future.

All the SWYL functionaries and youths must correctly understand the positions they must take and the roles they must take charge of in the grand march of the 1980's, and thereby must successfully play their roles as [the members of] vanguards and shock brigades of the socialist construction. Thus they must reward with loyalty the great trust and expectations of the great leader and the dear leader comrade.

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N KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

RAISING CULTURAL LIFE STANDARD URGED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 20 May 84 p 2

[Article by Yun U-ch'ol: "The Establishment of the Lofty Cultural Life Style That Conforms to the Socialist Way of Life"]

[Text] The socialist workers are those who create and enjoy a lofty cultural life. In the socialist society in which the masses of the people are the masters of all things, labor and life, as they are, are turning into joy and songs. The lofty cultural life which is full of the joy of life and the revolutionary romance is a unique life style of the socialist society.

The socialist life style represents the way of life and the way of activities of the socialist workers. It consistently conforms to revolution and culture in a high standard.

Today in our country, the lofty cultural life style that conforms to the socialist way of life has been firmly established. This is due to the constant solicitude rendered by our party to provide the people with a more civilized life.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member and secretary of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the KWP, pointed out as follows:

"It is the highest principle governing activities of our party to raise constantly the standard of material and cultural life of the people."

Our party is a mother party that takes care of the people's living on its responsibility. On the basis of the essential nature of the Chuche ideology and the socialist system, our party is rendering the greatest solicitude to guarantee at the highest standard not only the material life but also the cultural life for the people. It is our party's lofty intention to provide our people, who are ultimately materializing the great thought of human dignity, with the most civilized and loftiest life.

The cultural life is an important field of the social life. It is a yardstick that indicates the degree of development and civilization of a society. In order to create a cultural life that conforms to the essential

nature of the socialist society, it is imperative for the party of the working class and the state to provide sufficient cultural facilities and conditions for the cultural life and to establish the lofty cultural life style throughout the society.

Our party is rendering unstinted solicitude to provide the workers with further modern facilities of and conditions for cultural indoctrination. A great number of modern sports cultural services facilities, erected everywhere, including the Sports Hall, Skating Hall, the Ch'anggwangwon, and the Ch'ongnyugwan, are the gifts of love given to the people by our party. Thanks to the solicitude of the party, the whole country is being transformed into a people's paradise filled with modern cultural indoctrination facilities, parks, and amusement parks. Our party is developing all the fields of literature and arts, including movies and dramas, and thereby meeting the cultural emotional demands of the workers; and it is seeing to it that theaters and movie houses will flourish.

In particular, our party has established a social life style in which the workers can enjoy a more lofty and varied cultural life. It is rendering great solicitude so that the workers may correctly combine labor, learning, and cultural life. Thus in our country, a lofty way of the socialist cultural life has been established on a wider scale. Thus the whole society is full of revolutionary romance, joy, and emotion.

The significance of the party policy of establishing a lofty cultural life style is in the creation of a new life for the communism-oriented men.

The communist society is not only such a society in which all the fields of economy, culture, ideology, and morality are developed on an overall basis, but also a highly civilized society filled with high culture and high human emotions.

In principle, the life of communists is diverse and bountiful. [Not all of] those who are called communists are engaged in revolutionary works and production activities only. They also have cultural life, romance, and joy. As enunciated by the Party Center, none other than communists is a real human being who knows how to love life. They are the revolutionaries who know how to create a new life at any time and at any place. They are truthful human beings who are sentimental and rich in humanity and culture.

Therefore, where the communism-oriented new human beings are growing, there always prevails such a diverse and bountiful life which is vivid and full of pep and which is filled with revolutionary romance only. Our party is bringing up the fully-developed communism-oriented men equipped with high [standard] ideology, culture, and humanity. In line with the objective of creating the communism-oriented cultural life, our party is bringing up high standard culture and emotion among the workers and thereby is seeing to it that the lofty cultural life will become an atmosphere and life style of our society. Thus the revolutionary romance and the socialist cultural life are flourishing all over the society on an overall basis; and in the cultural life alone, the work of communism-oriented remaking of the society is being pushed forcefully.

Understanding the essence and justness of the party policy toward the establishment of the lofty cultural life style, we must raise high the three revolutions banner and establish the socialist cultural life style throughout the society on an overall basis.

An important requirement in establishing the lofty cultural life style is to organize the cultural emotional life among the workers in a diverse way.

The cultural emotional life brings up lofty culture and rich emotion in [the minds of] the people. In view of the realities of our country where all the conditions for the cultural life have been provided through the solicitude of the party, it is of importance to organize the cultural emotional life among the workers in a diverse way.

The cultural indoctrination facilities must be utilized widely. When the workers extensively organize various cultural works, including visits to theaters, movie houses, zoological gardens, and botanical gardens, they can get over the day's fatigue and take rest pleasantly; and they can get extensive knowledge about nature and the society and can bring up highly their cultural discernment. Furthermore, they can raise their labor production efficiency enormously.

The cultural emotional life must be organized in a diverse and varied way. Only when various cultural and recreational works are organized, can life have emotion, joy, romance, and reward.

Another important requirement of the party policy toward the establishment of the lofty cultural life style is to combine correctly the labor, learning, and cultural life.

The labor, learning, and cultural life are the essential components of human life. Therefore, the working class has launched struggle, since the early days of the labor movement, making demands for 8-hour work, 8-hour rest, and 8-hour learning.

Today the workers in our country, thanks to the solicitude of the party, are enjoying a cultural life while combining labor, learning, and rest.

The socialist workers must be able to work revolutionarily, to live optimistically, and to rest in a cultural way. If they are devoted entirely to revolutionary work or production only, they would not be able to carry on continuously excellent desire for work. In the case of those who are carrying our revolution, only when they combine the labor, learning, and cultural life, can their daily work and life be exciting and joyful, can the revolutionary work be carried out efficiently, and can the life be enjoyed well. Our party is more organically combining the labor, learning, and cultural life in conformity with the raised

standard of the workers' ideological consciousness and of their culture; and it is seeing to it that that will become an essential requirement and a spontaneous process of the people's life. Thus our party is seeing to it that fresh transformations will be effected in the life of the people and the social life style.

The lofty cultural life style prevailing today is a majestic picture of our society evolved by our party.

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